MONTANA TEEN DRIVER CURRICULUM 2.0 GUIDE Lesson Plan & Teacher Commentary

Module 2.3 - Traffic Control and Laws - Signs and Signals

Lesson Objective (from Essential Knowledge and Skills Topics):

8. Traffic Control Devices and Traffic Laws

The student is expected to:

- (a) describe the needs and purpose for traffic control devices for signs, signals, and markings;
- (b) list and describe the color and function of traffic signal lights, and signal/sign combinations;
- (c) list and explain meanings of colors and shapes of roadway signs, signals, and markings;
- (d) categorize roadway signs, signals, and markings into meaningful applications;
- (e) describe appropriate driver responses to roadway signs, signals, and markings; and
- (f) apply the traffic laws for operating a motor vehicle on public streets and highways and operate the vehicle within those laws.

Materials Needed:

- 1. Module 2.3 PowerPoint Presentation
- 2. Module 2.3 Fact and Work Sheets (printed out)
- 3. Module 2.3 PEPs
- 4. Module 2.3 Teacher Commentary (printed out)

Module 2.3 Teacher Commentary

This teacher commentary can be used in conjunction with the PowerPoint presentation for this module. The module slide images are provided to allow you to connect the materials, data, and questions with the presentation.



Slide 2 Traffic Sign Purpose

Regulate - Traffic movement and parking Warn - Potential dangers and road conditions Guide - Provide information





LIMIT

20

SPEED



Slide 8 Interstate Highway Numbers

Even numbers go east-west (I-90, I-94) Odd numbers go north-south (I-15) Numbers begin in the west and get larger as they move east

Alternate routes are usually three-digit



Slide 9 Highway Signs 93 and 40

You want to drive north.

Do you go straight or turn here?



Slide 10 Speed Limits

55 mph – all other roads and highways not meeting other definitions.

Montana Speed Limits History –From December 8, 1995 to May 28, 1999 Montana's day time automobile speed limits were "reasonable and prudent", under Basic Rule MCA 61-8-303(1).

In 1995 Congress repealed the 1974 National Maximum Speed Law fully returning speed limit setting authority to the states.



Slide 10 -11 Sign Shapes and Colors



Note – What colors go with the sign shapes

Use worksheet or flip charts on wall as graphic organizer



Slide 13 – 14 Railroad Crossing Warnings

Identify the active and passive signals at this crossing Crossbuck sign should be considered the same as a YIELD

Every diver must YIELD the right of way to a train

Trains have the right of way 100% of the time over emergency vehicles, cars, the police and pedestrians.

Ask student to take photos of local RR crossings

Freight trains don't travel at fixed times, and schedules for passenger trains change. Always expect a train at each highway-rail intersection.

All train tracks are private property. Never walk on tracks; it's illegal trespass and highly dangerous. By the time a locomotive engineer sees a trespasser or vehicle on the tracks it's too late.

It takes the average freight train traveling at 55 mph more than a mile—the length of 18 football fields—to stop. Trains cannot stop quickly enough to avoid a collision.

The average locomotive weighs about 400,000 pounds or 200 tons; it can weigh up to 6,000 tons. This makes the weight ratio of a car to a train proportional to that of a soda can to a car. We all know what happens to a soda can hit by a car.

http://oli.org/education-resources/saftey-tips/safety-tips-and-facts/

Slide 13



Slide 14



Slide 15 Line-of-Sight, Path-of-Travel Clues

Open, Closed or Unstable?

Detour= Closed Zone – Path is blocked cannot occupy that space

Limited Sight Distance = Closed zone – LOS is blocked Yield = Closed Zone – Path temporarily blocked Green Arrow Lane Open = Open Zone path is not blocked

Do Not Enter = Closed Zone – path is permanently blocked





Railroad Crossing = Closed or Unstable Zone – Danger, may be a train. Tracks on raised grade can be treated as closed / slow

Pavement Marking Arrow and Stop = Closed Zone – path temp blocked

Right Lane Ends = Closed Zone – path is permanently blocked

Pedestrian Crossing = Unstable Zone – Danger, may be pedestrians

Tractors ahead = Unstable Zone - Danger, may be slow moving tractor

Slide 15 - 16 Work Zone Areas

Orange signs signal work zone areas
Proceed with extreme caution
Drive at the posted speed
Watch out for workers
Stay in your lane
Report unsafe conditions







Slide 19-20 Flaggers

Fines double in Work Zones
Remember -

- □ Common Sense
- □ Caution
- □ Concentration





Slide 21-22 Work Zone Areas - Road Closed



On May 20, 2005, mudslides from heavy rain and snow runoff damaged the Beartooth Highway at 13 sites along approximately 12 miles of roadway.

The Beartooth Highway which is part of US Highway 2012, opened in 1936. It begins at Red Lodge and winds 68 miles through the rugged and scenic Beartooth Mountains ending at the Northeast Entrance to Yellowstone National Park. At its highest point the road reaches 10,947 feet.



Slide 23 Intersections

Controlled Not Controlled



Slide 24 Stop Sign and Lines

STOP sign – indicates What STOP line – indicates Where



Slide 25 Red Traffic Signals

Slide 26 Yellow Traffic Signals

Slide 27 Green Traffic Signals



Slide 28 Yield to Pedestrians

MCA 61-8-504. Operators to exercise due care. Notwithstanding 61-8-501 through 61-8-503, an operator of a vehicle shall exercise due care to avoid colliding with a pedestrian or with a person propelling a human-powered vehicle or using an assistive mobility device upon a roadway, shall give warning by sounding the horn when necessary, and shall exercise proper precaution upon observing a child or an obviously confused, incapacitated, or intoxicated person upon a roadway.

NOTE: Vehicles on divided highway need not stop for school bus on a different roadway

MCA 61-8-351. Meeting or passing school bus

- Upon overtaking from either direction a school bus that has stopped on the highway or street to receive or discharge school children, a driver of a motor vehicle:
 - (a) shall stop the motor vehicle not less than approximately 15 feet before reaching the school bus when there is in operation on the bus a visual flashing red signal as specified in 61-9-402; and
 - (b) may not proceed until the children have entered the school bus or have alighted and reached the side of the highway or street and until the school bus ceases operation of its visual flashing red signal.
- (6) The driver of a motor vehicle upon a highway with separate roadways need not stop upon meeting or passing





a school bus that is on a different roadway or when upon a controlled-access highway and the school bus is stopped in a loading zone that is a part of or adjacent to the highway and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway.

Slide 29 Pedestrian Count Down Signals



Slide 30 Traffic Signals

Why did the Subaru miss the red light? Where is the legal stop? What is the danger here?



Slide 31 – 32 Traffic Signals



Open and closed zones Crosswalk Don't change lanes in the intersection What is your Following distance?



Slide 33 Traffic Signals – Now What?

Traffic Light Tree in London with 75 sets of lights at a roundabout
Created by French sculptor Pierre Vivant in 1998



Continue with 2.3 Roadway Markings

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